

## THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, 619 EAST BROAD STREET. MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1205 HULL STREET.

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 31, 1899

## WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT.

The welcome of friends to friends awaits the President and his Cabinet, and the ladies of their party, upon their visit to Virginia to-day. Our people will be delighted to see them, and will withhold no effort possible to make their stay agreeable.

These gentlemen have shown a praiseworthy spirit in consenting to come to Richmond to be present at the launching of the Shubrick, when they might have pleaded overhauling pressure of public business, consequent upon the approach of an important session of Congress. They have honored our State and city above others that sought their presence for fetes and celebrations, and we cannot but attribute this to a tender feeling for the Old Dominion, and a wish to encourage us in that promising new industry of Richmond's which gives occasion for our holiday.

It is hardly likely that the President's visit will be the means of changing us to his political views, or that we shall be able to convert him to ours; nevertheless, we feel sure there is going to be good fellowship between us.

The only thing we do not like about the President's acceptance of Richmond's invitation is that his stay is going to be so short. He will hardly have time to judge whether the reports that have reached him concerning the business activity here are true or not, and he will have leisure, but for a glimpse at the historic localities of our city. So, we can only hope that he will enjoy this holiday with us, and will have the desire to come again when he can stay longer.

## ON TO RICHMOND!

## DREYFUS AGAIN.

Though we do not in this country hear much of the Dreyfus case just at present, it is by no means dead. Every now and then the French papers have allusions to it, and anti-Dreyfusards and Dreyfusards are still in existence. The Dreyfusards, we are told, confidently assert that at the trial of Zola, which begins at Versailles on November 2d, there will be revelations which will serve as a legal basis for bringing the ex-Captain's case again before the Court of Cassation, and the anti-Dreyfusards, it is stated, are organizing a campaign for the purpose of preventing, if possible, any such proceeding.

In one quarter it is asserted that Dreyfus has been approached on the subject of renouncing all further efforts at rehabilitation, provided the government agrees to grant him the privilege of civil citizenship. Further, it is intimated that this compromise may be reached, and carry with it an abandonment of the Zola trial, and the removal from the courts of the libel action instituted by the widow of the former Henry against Joseph Reinach, of Le Siecle.

But, on the other hand, it is declared that here the wish is father to the thought, and that Dreyfus, who is rapidly regaining his health and strength, has repeatedly said that he will not be satisfied until he has absolutely vindicated his honor, and that can only be attained through legal procedure. And unless we are very much mistaken in the man, he will not waver in this determination.

## FOREST-FIRES.

In his annual report just made public, President Schurman, of Cornell University, is able to say that the first year's work of the School of Forestry of New York "has shown gratifying results under circumstances which, naturally enough, were not entirely favorable," and on this showing a contemporary builds up an argument in favor of schools of forestry in all the States.

No doubt schools of forestry are very good things, but just at present Virginia, it would seem, stands in greater need of a forest-fire brigade. And in the absence of such an organization, those who set fire to our forests, either by design or through criminal carelessness, ought to be severely punished. What with the extensive forest-fires that occur in the

State every year or two, and the record of timber-cutting that is going on, it will not be long before a Virginia forest will be a curiosity.

## THE WEATHER.

On, for one of those bright and balmy days of which we have had so many of late! It is too provoking that our Indian summer should have passed away just when our need of it was the sorest. However, we need not cry until we are better. The weather to-day may be better than we expect. At any rate, and if the worst comes to the worst, it is to be hoped there is a plentiful supply of rubber shoes and umbrellas in Richmond, and that our people know how to use them.

When President Hayes made his visit to this city the weather was highly unpropitious, and he and the members of his Cabinet spoke to the people assembled to hear them, while the rain came down at a lively rate. Umbrellas were held over the speakers, and their hearers protected themselves in like manner. This gave Mr. Evans the opportunity to indulge in a witless and a merry twinkle of his eye that really he thought that Virginians knew when to come in out of the rain!

We have to regret that the wind and threatening weather of yesterday interfered with the work of decorating the business houses of the city. They could a number of persons to hesitate about carrying out plans which they had formed, and which they would have been prompt to execute under favorable circumstances, but what with the wind and dark skies, it is no wonder that the effect was disheartening. However, if we can't have all we wish, let us be thankful for what we have, and resolve to enjoy ourselves to the uttermost.

## FITZ LEE'S VIEWS.

The views of General Fitz Lee on Cuban questions given to the press upon his arrival in Washington will go far towards influencing public opinion in this country. He spoke circumspectly and with the reserve becoming the position he occupies.

It is pleasant to hear from him that "the condition of Cuba is improving every hour," and that there is little friction between the people of that country and our troops. He realizes that the United States Government is pledged to grant independence to the island after it has been thoroughly pacified, and he believes that that pledge should be fulfilled as promptly as practicable. He thinks that the Cuban's impulses are generally in the right direction, but that great care should be taken, lest in the buoyancy of their freedom they commit errors which would set them back for years.

We conclude that the situation in Cuba is not yet such as would justify our government in turning over the island to the Cuban population. The Cubans need cooling time. Their hatred of Spanish sympathizers is much too great to permit them to administer equal and exact justice to all men. General Lee has been a good friend of theirs, and when they calmly consider what he has said in this interview, it ought to have a quieting influence upon those Cubans who are impatient at the delay of our government in allowing them to set up business for themselves.

Lyddite, or lyddite, the explosive the British are using in South Africa with such startling effect, is one of the puerile compounds known in this country as emulsite, and in France as mullinite. A writer in the Philadelphia Times says "its explosive force is tremendous. A small charge of it fired against solid stone masonry has wrecked it as if it were so much paper, and great holes have been dug in the ground from the concussion. In the Sudan campaign lyddite shells were fired from 5.4-inch howitzers into the fanatical derelicts as they came charging down on the British lines. The results were appalling. Scores and hundreds of men were literally blown to pieces, scattered into fragments, as much as they would have been had they been sitting over a barrel of gunpowder when the match was applied." The British are firing shells loaded with this terrible explosive into the Boer ranks, and the devastation wrought among the Burghers at Glencoe is one of the results.

The New Cast's (Craig County) Record says: "The voters are tax-payers should remember that the Democratic party in Virginia has for ten years given the people a clear, honest State administration."

True. And since it is true, what justification can any man who has the interests of his State at heart offer for supporting a movement that may in time jeopardize the ascendancy of the Democratic party in Virginia?

A new transatlantic record has been made by the German liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which has made the passage westward from Cherbourg to New York in five days, seventeen hours, and forty-eight minutes. The best previous record, also held by the Kaiser Wilhelm, was of five days, eighteen hours, and fifteen minutes. The average speed on the last trip was 23.1 knots an hour, and the Kaiser proposes to do better than this before long.

The United States ship James K. Polk, built here in 1844 or 1845, was the product of the Tredegar Works, which also constructed a number of steam vessels for the Virginia oyster navy. These vessels were of light draft, and comparatively small size, and were superseded by larger vessels, carrying more effective armaments.

Negotiations are now under way for a new treaty with Spain, one fully restoring the amity that once existed between this country and that of the little King Alfonso, as well as re-establishing in full the commercial relations that formerly existed.

The Shubrick will soon be afloat, there are thousands of flags. Richmond already ready floating to the breeze, and then there will be hundreds of boats in the parade.

Britain's naval demonstration in the Mediterranean direction is, of course, a "hands-off" notice to Continental Europe, but will it have the intended effect?

Dewey has taken possession of the house presented to him by the people and hung up his hat therein, but the better half of that home is still lacking.

One of the great questions of the present week will be as to the fighting condition of Messrs. Jeffries and Sharkey.

They say the round-bale trust is disposed to corner cotton, but how can this be if it makes the bale round?

## DOCK AND SHIP-YARD.

The Richmond dock, into which the torpedo-boat Shubrick is to be launched, this afternoon is all that remains of the old James river and Kanawha canal, which was started and being under the patronage of George Washington. Other articles of the canal remain, but they are only used as a means of providing water-power. For the most part, the bed of the canal in country adjacent to the river is a ditch, which gains the neighboring fields and woods. Upon the lower path the trains of the James-River Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway run, and the locomotive's whistle arouses the echoes that erstwhile answered the merry boatman's horn.

The dock was constructed at great expense and was intended chiefly as a meeting place of canal boats and sea-going craft, and it served that purpose from 1854 till 1881, when repeated breaks in the canal made by freshets in the river justified its abandonment as a highway of commerce. So canal-boats are no longer seen here, but the dock is constantly in use by schooners and other sailing craft which come up out of the river through the ship-locks, and thus get into the heart of the city almost. And with the inauguration of the ship-building industry here, a new use has been found for the dock. It is especially convenient for this purpose, in view of its close proximity to the old Tredegar Machine-Works, which are now a part of the plant of the Tides Ship-Building Company.

When loaded from her fastenings the Shubrick will slip into the dock sideways, and when finished will be towed down to the ship-locks, and let down into the James. It may be necessary to float her out of the locks when the tide is high and when the dock is drained almost; but skilled men have studied out the plan thoroughly, and know precisely what to do. It is, indeed, possible to build larger craft than the Shubrick on the dock, and it is quite within the possibilities of the future that some of Uncle Sam's new cruisers will be constructed there.

By the way, the use of the word "dock" in connection with accounts of ship-building here has led some strangers to imagine that we have a dry-dock. Not so. Our dock is simply a basin, or succession of basins, elevated above the river's usual level, and into which vessels come by means of locks, and are then in the warehouse and wholesale business district of the city.

A fierce hurricane has done much damage at Santiago de Cuba, and another severe storm is reported to have swept over Jamaica.

A day of flags and banners,  
Of cheerfulness and praise,  
A day of civic triumph—  
A Richmond day of days!

## WHY HE DID NOT CALL.

President Harrison Thought the Governor Should Have Called.

Richmond, Va., October 30, 1899.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In your leading editorial of Sunday you comment as follows in regard to President Harrison's visit to Richmond soon after his inauguration: "Mr. Harrison's course on that occasion was incomprehensible."

Permit me to give the explanation made to me by President Harrison himself during a call at the White House about a week after the visit. The President introduced the subject, saying: "Colonel, I have heard that the Richmond people are displeased over my failure to visit them during my recent stop in the James river, near the city." I replied: "Mr. President, the people of Richmond seem to think you slighted them upon that occasion." The President promptly answered, "Not at all," and continued, "I intended to visit Richmond, and would have done so but for the fact that the committee from the city that called upon me aboard the boat served notice that the Governor and his staff, in full uniform, were awaiting at the Governor's Mansion for me to call upon him."

"This," said the President, "was in the nature of a surprise to me, and after consulting a few friends it was decided I could not, under the circumstances, with due observance of the proprieties, make the proposed visit to Richmond. That question of official etiquette," further remarked the President, "was settled during Washington's term, when it was decided that it was the duty of the Governor of Virginia, knowing of the President's presence, to make the call upon him."

Senator Hitchcock, who heard this conversation between the President and myself, remarked that the President was right, and that the Governor of his State, when he was in the same locality where the President was a visitor, always called upon the President.

That evening I met our Senator Daniel at the Metropolitan Hotel, in Washington, and after repeating to him substantially the same statement I have made here, he declared that President Harrison was right, and that the Governor should have called upon the President.

I have written the above as a simple act of justice to President Harrison, and feel sure that the Dispatch will give the communication a conspicuous place in its columns. Your truly,

JAMES D. BRADY.

## GENERAL LEE ON CUBA.

Condition of the Island, on the Whole, Encouraging.

The Washington Post of yesterday has an interesting interview with General Fitzhugh Lee on the Cuban situation. "Cuba, on the whole, is doing well," began General Lee. "The condition of the island is improving. The Cubans are tractable and quiet, and the revolution has given them self-respect and a sense of honor. They have come out of their flight and are now confident. The people of the island are to-day eager to make the most of their opportunities."

"I'm inclined to think that their impulses are generally in the right direction. But, of course, in the theory and practice of self-government, they are wholly without experience. Great care should be taken that this people do not, in the buoyancy of their freedom, commit errors which will set them back for years. A little caution now will stand them in good stead later on. They are like so many children fresh from school—eager, restless, active, but wanting the balance-wheel of prudence."

"Life and property are now, under the protection of the United States, absolutely secure in Cuba. There is little friction among the inhabitants. The people are wisely restrained by the civil and mili-

tary authority without in any way being intimidated or oppressed, or made to feel so. They simply recognize that this is for the interests of all concerned, to protect the laws and to aid in the general development."

"There is no animosity against some men, who, the Cubans think, whether reasonably or not, won't say, expressed a true rein the Cubans would unquestionably make with the island. Then, of course, the Cubans would follow conflicts of a religious character. That prejudice is to-day general throughout the island. PROTESTANTS SHOULD CONTINUE."

"I am aware that the United States Government is pledged definitely to grant independence to Cuba, and I believe that promise should be fulfilled just as swiftly as we can, in reason and justice. This government has, in a measure, taken upon itself responsibility for the future success of the island, and we are enjoined by every consideration of duty and expediency to encourage the people there in every opportunity to prosper, naturally and without unnecessary obstacles. For that reason the United States should continue to protect life and property in the island, and to insure for the people the blessings of civilization, just so long as that protection is made necessary by the peculiar social and political condition of the people."

"It is needless to say that the industrial prosperity of Cuba depends wholly upon the manner in which the law is respected by the inhabitants. A State is no better than what its people make it, and its prosperity is determined by its political and social conditions. If Cuba is to be prosperous, she must recognize and abide by those standards which obtain in civilized communities. The right to acquire, and keep what is honestly acquired, must be recognized throughout Cuba as fixed, if the great resources of the island are to develop."

"INDUSTRIAL SITUATION. Tobacco has yielded satisfactory results this year. The future sugar crop will depend largely on the amount of capital which goes to the island to rebuild the machinery destroyed by war. This machinery is expensive, and much money is required to operate sugar plantations. Money is going into Cuba gradually, but nothing like as fast as it would if investors were sure that property would remain safe for years to come, and be protected by a government strong enough to enforce law and order."

"Cuba is an exceedingly attractive field for investment. The Cubans seem to be adaptable and thrifty. They are rebuilding already to some extent their war-wasted homes and repairing their crippled fortunes, and will continue to do this patiently and perseveringly if given a fair chance and not disturbed by political agitation. Nothing can be gained by political development of the island but an unwise and illiberal administration of its government. With fixed conditions, and the assurance that law will be respected and life and property made secure, the Cuban people will, under the wise protection of the United States, improve their social, political, and industrial status."

"Whether or not they desire independence, whether or not they are in favor of annexation to the United States, and whether or not it would be wise for this country to annex Cuba gradually, are questions which I do not wish to discuss. As a soldier, I have no inclination to make any recommendations along that line. I am only stating a condition and expressing my personal opinion in regard to certain facts which I have observed."

## KILLING MANY FILIPINOS.

Bell Scouring the Country Around Bacolet—American Casualties.

MANILA, October 30.—625 P. M.—Three companies of Colonel Bell's Regiment have had two encounters with the insurgents near Laban, and scattered them. The insurgents left four officers and eight men dead on the field, and the Americans captured three prisoners and several guns. On the American side one man was killed and two officers and six men were wounded.

Captain French took a reconnoitering party beyond Laban after he had met the enemy, and was reinforced by Major Bishop, with two companies. The insurgents brought up cavalry reinforcements, and there was a second fight, during which their leader, Major Salvador, was killed, and many were wounded and carried away.

Colonel Bell has been given a free hand around Bacolet. He has sixty mounted men scouring the country daily, and they are killing many Filipinos in skirmishes.

## OTIS'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The War Department has received the following from General Otis: "Detachment of 30th Infantry, Thirty-sixth Volunteers, reconnoitering toward Florida Blanca, west of Guegueta, struck body of insurgents in newly-constructed trenches. Attacked and drove enemy, who left in the hands of the detachment four captured officers and eight enlisted men killed, three prisoners, and nine rifles. Casualties: Captain French and Lieutenant Ferguson wounded, not dangerously. One enlisted man killed; six wounded."

## Public Speaking.

Headquarters, Democratic State Committee, Room 32, Chamber of Commerce.

Speakers and those of places of speaking are announced as follows:

HON. F. R. LASSITER, Sussex Court, November 2d.

HON. JOHN LAMB, Greenville Court, November 5th.

J. TAYLOR ELLISON, Chairman.

Joseph Dutton, Secretary.

## FOR HEADACHE

and weak digestion  
Horsford's Acid Phosphate  
has no equal.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

## BUSINESS PERSONALS.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED D. DONATI my manager of the Grocery and Liquor Store at Thirty-second and P streets, Henrico county, to buy and sell for cash only. V. DONATI, Oct 28-1.

I HAVE QUALIFIED AND GIVEN bond as Executor under the will of the late WILLIAM G. STANGRE. All persons owing debts to him, or having claims against the same, will please pay the said debts and present the said claims to me at my office, 125 east Main street, Richmond, Va. THOMAS N. CARTER, Executor.

Oct 26-1 and 24-1

## Fine Whiskeys

4 years old, per gallon..... \$2.00  
Pure Virginia Apple Brandy, per gallon..... \$2.00  
Pure North Carolina Corn Whiskey, per gallon..... \$2.00  
Pure New York Rye Whiskey, per gallon..... \$2.00  
Goods shipped to all points.

A. W. ROSENE, Liquor Dealer,  
25 south Thirteenth Street.  
(Oct 28-1 and 24-1)



# Chronic Dyspepsia

## Causes Uric Acid Poison; Uric Acid Poison causes Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes Mellitus, Calculi, etc.

# BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

## The Remedy and Preventive.

John V. Shoemaker, A.M. M.D., LL.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Author of Shoemaker's Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in the New York Medical Journal, July 22, 1899.

"Chronic Dyspepsia—Long-continued embarrassments of digestion are the fruitful cause of various remote ailments. That form of HEPATIC INSUFFICIENCY which permits the production and accumulation of URIC ACID is the source of RHEUMATISM, GOUT and LITHIATIA. ACUTE RHEUMATISM may be ranked among the infectious fevers due to the activity of a micro-organism, but dietetic derangements certainly are very closely connected with its evolution. CHRONIC RHEUMATISM is indisputably connected with notable failure of the digestive functions. The same is true of LITHIATIA and GOUT. In other directions BRIGHT'S DISEASE, GRAVEL and CALCULI as well as DIABETES MELLITUS are the outcome of habitual and CHRONIC INDIGESTION. In all varieties of this distressing ailment, and therefore, we should endeavor, by well chosen and prompt measures, to counteract the dangerous tendencies of digestive failures. Auto-intoxication of gastro-intestinal origin is capable of assuming a variety of forms and different grades of intensity. As is well recognized, a number of diseases of the SKIN are produced in this manner, and are never cured until their mode of origin is traced. In many cases the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER has exerted a VERY BENEFICIAL INFLUENCE."

"From numerous cases of chronic dyspepsia of different forms, the following have been chosen as exhibiting the good effects of this water."

[Report of Four Cases of FLATULENT DYSPEPSIA omitted for brevity.]

## THE BEST TABLE WATER.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, etc.:

"BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, of Virginia, contain well defined traces of lithia and are alkaline. This is used with great advantage in Gouty, Rheumatic and Renal Affections. IT IS THE BEST TABLE WATER KNOWN TO ME, AND I HAVE SOME EXPERIENCE OF THEM ALL."

Both of these waters are powerful Nerve Tonics and Exhilarants and No. 1 is also a potent Blood Tonic, and is especially indicated in all cases where there is Poverty or Deficiency of Blood. In the absence of these symptoms No. 2 is more especially indicated.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and druggists generally.

Testimonials which defy all imputation or questions sent to any address.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Agents,

Richmond, Va.

Rainy=Day  
Boots  
are essential to the propriety and good appearance of the practical short skirts.



They come in Black or Tan, Heavy and Medium Weight.

PRICE: \$1.50, \$2, and \$3 a Pair

OTHER KINDS, TOO.

HOFMEIER'S

Economy

311 East Broad.

(Oct 31-1)

NEW DESIGNS

IN

SILVERWARE.

Fifteen years ago there was an era of frightful design in silverware in this country. The shapes were inartistic, and the decorations clumsy and tasteless.

Happily, most of the plated ware of that period is now worn out, and owners may replace it with the handsomest articles that workers in silver ever produced since the world began.

Furthermore, the prices are less than ever.

Let us show you our new Silverware, and establish you with the low prices.

Solid Sterling-Silver Tea set, five pieces..... \$100.00  
Quadruple Silver-Plated Tea set, five pieces..... \$15.00

Orders for plating sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.

MISS BLANCHE LORRAINE RUECKERT, Voice Culture, Piano.

Studied under Professors Burmeister and Fiske, Peabody Conservatory, Baltimore, and Professors Otto Simons, Morrell, Kimball, Bischoff, and Helmholtz, Washington, D. C., well-known teachers of high repute.

Studio..... 70 EAST GRACE STREET.  
(Oct 1-1 and 24-1)

Southern Stove-Works,

815 to 617 North Seventeenth Street,  
RICHMOND, VA.  
(Oct 2-1 and 24-1)

Chronic Dyspepsia  
Causes Uric Acid Poison; Uric Acid Poison causes Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes Mellitus, Calculi, etc.</